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least satisfactory of any. It is interesting, however, in that it draws certain contrasts between American and European trade methods and governmental policies. Mr. Whelpley regrets the fact that American diplomacy has done relatively so little for American trade. "In the general scramble for selfish advantage it (American diplomacy) has taken little or no successful part. And yet American diplomacy has been called that of the 'dollar,' and has been credited in the minds of many of her own citizens, as well as by foreigners with a mercenary basis. . . . 'Dollar diplomacy' did not originate in the United States, nor has it ever obtained such development there as it has in other countries."

GROVER G. HUEBNER.

University of Pennsylvania.

WINSTANLEY, D. A. *Lord Chatham and the Whig Opposition*. Pp. ix, 460. Price, 7/6 net. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The successful attempt of George III to establish the personal influence of the crown has been described in a copious literature. Nevertheless our knowledge of the means used by this king to attain his end has remained lamentably inadequate. Mr. Winstanley has already done much in an earlier study, *Personal and Party Government*, to supply this defect, and he now makes a second and even more substantial contribution. In the present monograph he deals with the struggle between the whig factions and the crown in the eventful years from 1766 to 1771. The interaction of conflicting principles and personalities, which kept the whig groups apart during this period, despite several nearly successful attempts to unite against the court, created a political situation of singular complexity. This is analyzed with great clearness; and a mass of detail, which might easily have been rendered tedious, is constructed into an interesting narrative.

To indicate the scope of Mr. Winstanley's contribution briefly is difficult, because it is by nature so largely supplementary. The attitude of the whig leaders towards one another, towards the king, and towards the policies of the period is illumined at innumerable points by evidence derived largely from the Newcastle and Hardwicke manuscripts and the Pitt papers. Especially noteworthy in this respect is the treatment accorded the relations between the Rockingham group and Chatham during the summer of 1766, the part played by the American question in keeping Rockingham estranged from Grenville, the negotiations between the king and Charles Yorke, and the dispute with Spain over the Falkland Islands and its effect on the party situation. Character sketches of leading statesmen are numerous and almost uniformly well and impartially drawn. Chatham is not perhaps the central figure that one might anticipate from the title, but many interesting side-lights are cast here and there on the great statesman's personality and aims. In short, the book is a mine of new material.

Whoever is interested in the personalities of the politicians or in the important political and constitutional developments of the early years of the reign of George III is likely to derive both pleasure and profit from a perusal of Mr. Winstanley's pages.

Cornell University.

W. E. LUNT.